EUGYNOTHRIPS PRIESNER, 1926 (INSECTA, THYSANOPTERA): PROPOSED DESIGNATION OF *CRYPTOTHRIPS CONOCEPHALI* KARNY, 1913 AS TYPE SPECIES. Z. N. (S.) 2503

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One of us (DJB) has undertaken to complete the Catalogue of the Thysanoptera of the World compiled by the late C. F. Jacot-Guillarmod, of which six parts were published before the author's death (*Ann. Cape. Prov. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)* vol. 7: 1970, part 1, pp. i–iv, 1–216; 1971, part 2, pp. 217–516; 1974, part 3, pp. 517–976; 1975, part 4, pp. 977–1256; 1978, part 5, pp. 1257–1556; 1979, part 6, pp. 1557–1724). During preparation of the manuscript for the seventh part, various nomenclatural problems have had to be overcome. Most of these have been relatively straightforward, but the present application involves a situation where the first designation of the type species of a genus was overlooked or ignored and a different species was subsequently designated and has been generally accepted. The two species involved are now placed in different subgenera, so that reversion to the first designation would cause confusion and necessitate a new subgenus name. The facts are as follows.

2. The genus *Eugynothrips* was established by Priesner, 1926, (*Treubia*, vol. 8 (Supplement), p. 157) to include the following species considered typical of the new genus: *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913 (*Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg*, vol. 2, p. 98); *Cryptothrips intorquens* Karny, 1912 (*Marcellia*, vol. 11, p. 145); *Cryptothrips persimilis* Karny, 1913 (*loc cit.*, p. 96) and probably *Cryptothrips pachypus* Karny, 1913 (*loc cit.*, p. 90). The following species were also included although considered atypical: *Cryptothrips fuscipennis* Karny, 1912 (*loc cit.*, p. 142) and *Cryptothrips circinans* Karny, 1916 (*Z. wiss. InsektBiol.*, vol. 12, p. 125) and doubtfully *Cryptothrips tenuicornis* Karny, 1912 (*loc cit.*, p. 140) and *Dolerothrips tubifex* Karny, 1915 (*Z. wiss. InsektBiol.*, vol. 11, p. 249). Priesner gave no indication of which species should be considered the type, although *conocephali* was the first species treated. According to Article 67g of the Code, the only species which are legitimate candidates for designation as the type species of *Eugynothrips* are *C. conocephali*, *C. intorquens* and *C. persimilis* because these are the only species included by Priesner without any qualification.

3. The first mention of *Eugynothrips* to include some statement of the type species is that of Kelly & Mayne, 1934 (*The Australian Thrips: A Monograph of the Order Thysanoptera in Australia...*, Australasian Medical Publishing Company, Sydney, ii+81 pp.). The account of the genus *Eugynothrips* on page 60 is as follows: 'Erected to include *Cryptothrips intorquens* and 2 Javanese spp. on account of the differences

referred to in descriptions of the genotype *C. intorquens*.' This is a clear statement that *C. intorquens* was the type species and that the authors considered it to be such. It fulfils the requirements of Article 69a (iv) and must be accepted as the first designation of a type species for *Eugynothrips*. The only species listed by Kelly & Mayne under that genus heading is *E. smilacis* Priesner, however. Their account of *C. intorquens*, which is under *Cryptothrips* on page 59, reads in part; 'Doubtful genus . . . Head shorter than in true *Cryptothrips*.' It is thus obvious that this species account was misplaced and that it was intended to be under *Eugynothrips*. The error is easily explained because the brief descriptions for each species and genus had been prepared by Kelly but they were coordinated and the final manuscript was completed by Mayne after Kelly's death. There is every indication that Mayne was unfamiliar with the complexities of the subject and compiled the manuscript to prevent the loss of his late friend's work. Kelly would certainly have noticed and corrected this and other anomalies in the text during the final preparation of the manuscript had he been able to do so. This type-species designation has been ignored by all subsequent workers.

4. Some six years after Kelly & Mayne's treatment, Ramakrishna & Margabandhu, 1940 (*Cat. Indian Ins.*, part 25, p. 50) designated the type species of *Eugynothrips* as '*E. concephali* Karny'. Priesner, 1949 (*Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entomol.*, vol. 33, p. 129) also gave the type species as *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny in his world list of genera. Furthermore, in his redescription of the genus, Priesner, 1953 (*Treubia*, vol. 22, p. 357) very clearly designated *C. conocephali* as the type species. That species has generally been considered to be the type in all subsequent publications and this is the currently accepted usage (Ananthakrishnan, 1978, *Zool. Surv. India Tech. Monogr.*, 1, pp. 1–69). Furthermore, Priesner, 1952 (*Indian J. Entomol.*, vol. 13, p. 200) described *Loepothrips* as a new subgenus of *Eugynothrips*, with *Dolerothrips coarctatus* Karny as type species, and also including *Cryptothrips intorquens*, *Cryptothrips persimilis* and *Dolerothrips tubifex*. Thus two of the three species which qualify for designation as the type of *Eugynothrips*, including the species first so designated, are excluded from the subgenus *Eugynothrips*.

5. According to Article 69a of the Code, the first designation of a type species subsequent to the original description of the genus, if no type species was designated originally, is considered the valid designation as long as it fulfils the provisions of that Article. This means that Kelly & Mayne's 1934 designation should stand and all subsequent designations are invalid. In that case, *Loepothrips* would fall as a junior subjective synonym of *Eugynothrips* and a new subgeneric name would have to be provided for all species currently considered to fall in the subgenus *Eugynothrips*. This would obviously upset current usage to a considerable extent and proliferate names needlessly.

6. For the reasons set out above, we request the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type species hitherto made for the nominal genus *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926, and having done so to designate *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913 as type species of that genus;
(2) to place the generic name *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926 (gender: masculine), type species, by designation under the plenary powers in (1) above, *Cryptothrips conocephali* Karny, 1913, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
(3) to place the specific name *conocephali* Karny, 1913, as published in the binomen *Cryptothrips conocephali* (type species of *Eugynothrips* Priesner, 1926) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.